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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT
APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

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Technology Center 2600

In Re Application of : Hans A. Lichtfuss	
Serial No.: 09/748,345	Group Art Unit: 2622
Filed: December 22, 2000	Examiner: Heather D. Gibbs
For: DISPLAY DEVICE HAVING IMAGE ACQUISITION CAPABILITIES AND METHOD OF USE THEREOF	Atty Dkt. 10002593-1

APPEAL BRIEF

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

This Appeal Brief is submitted in response to the final rejection of the claims mailed March 10, 2004. A Notice of Appeal was filed on June 1, 2004.

07/23/2004 JBALINAN 00000105 082025 09748345
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(1) REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest in the above-referenced patent application is Hewlett-Packard Development Company, LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the State of Texas and having a principal place of business at 20555 S.H. 249 Houston, TX 77070, U.S.A. (hereinafter "HPDC"). HPDC is a Texas limited partnership and is a wholly-owned affiliate of Hewlett-Packard Company, a Delaware Corporation, headquartered in Palo Alto, CA. The general or managing partner of HPDC is HPQ Holdings, LLC.

(2) RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no related appeals or interferences currently known to appellant, appellant's legal representatives or the assignee, which will directly affect, or be directly affected by, or have a bearing on, the Board's decision.

(3) STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-26 were originally filed with the application. Claims 3, 7-19 and 21-24 were subsequently canceled and new claims 27-38 added. Accordingly, claims 1, 2, 4-6, 20 and 25-38 are

currently pending in the application, all of which stand rejected. The rejection of claims 1, 2, 4-6, 20 and 25-38 is appealed.

(4) STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendments were filed or entered subsequent to the final rejection mailed March 10, 2004.

(5) SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In general terms, an electronic image display device (e.g., 10 Fig. 1) is disclosed. The image display device may, for example, take the form of a digital picture frame device. The display device also includes a scanning mechanism (e.g., 60, Fig. 2) so that an object can be scanned without the need for a separate scanner.

Appellant's invention as claimed is summarized and explained below with reference numerals, specification page numbers and drawing figure numbers indicating where the claim finds support in the specification and drawings.

1. A device (10) comprising:

a frame (12) [Fig. 1, page 5, lines 28-30];

a lid (30) movably attached to said frame (12), said lid (30) being movable between a closed position (Fig. 1) and an open position (Fig. 2) [Page 5, lines 30-33];

a display (32) mounted to said lid (30) [Fig. 1; page 5, lines 34-37];

a photosensor array (64) [Fig. 2; page 7, lines 13-24]; and

wherein said display (32) is visible when said lid (30) is in said closed position [Fig. 1; page 5, lines 34-37].

2. The device (10) of claim 1 wherein said lid (30) is hingedly attached to said frame (12) [Figs. 1-2; page 5, lines 30-33].

4. The device (10) of claim 1 wherein said device (10) is a digital picture frame device [Fig. 1; page 5, lines 28-29].

5. The device (10) of claim 1 wherein said photosensor array (64) is a CIS photosensor array [Page 8, lines 16-22].

6. The device (10) of claim 1 wherein said photosensor array (64) is a CCD photosensor array [Page 7, lines 30-33].

20. A method comprising:

providing a device (310) having:

- a display (332) [Fig. 4; page 16, lines 19-22]; and

- a photo-electric imaging apparatus (364) [Fig. 5; page 18, lines 1-14];

using said photo-electric imaging apparatus (364) to generate a data set representative of an image of an object by causing relative movement between said object and at least a portion of said photoelectric imaging apparatus (364) while said device (310) remains stationary [Figs 4-5; page 19, lines 1-14]; and

moving said object relative to said device (310) while using said photo-electric imaging apparatus (364) to generate said data set representative of said image of said object [Figs. 4-5; page 19, lines 1-14].

25. The method of claim 20 and further comprising:

displaying at least a portion of said image of said object on said display (332) [page 21, lines 21-37].

26. The method of claim 20 and further comprising:

displaying at least a portion of said image of said object on said display (332) while said data set is being generated [page 21, lines 21-37].

27. The device (10) of claim 1 wherein said photosensor array (64) is movable relative to said display (32) [Fig. 2; page 7, lines 13-15].

28. The device (10) of claim 1 wherein said photosensor array (64) is at least partially located within said frame (12) [Fig. 2].

29. A system comprising:

a frame (12) [Fig. 1, page 5, lines 28-30];

a lid (30) movably attached to said frame (12), said lid (30) being movable between a closed position and an open position [Figs. 1-2; page 5, lines 30-33];

a display (32) mounted to said lid (30) [Fig. 1; page 5, lines 34-37];

a photosensor array (64) [Fig. 2; page 7, lines 13-24]; and

an object to be scanned by said photosensor array (64);

wherein at least a portion of said lid (30) is directly adjacent at least a portion of said object when said lid (30) is in said closed position [Figs. 1-2].

30. The device (10) of claim 29 wherein said photosensor array (64) is movable relative to said display (32) [Fig. 2; page 7, lines 13-15].

31. The device (10) of claim 29 wherein said photosensor array (64) is a CIS photosensor array [Page 8, lines 16-22].

32. The device (10) of claim 29 wherein said photosensor array (64) is a CCD photosensor array [Page 7, lines 30-33].

33. The device (10) of claim 29 wherein said photosensor array (64) is a two-dimensional photosensor array [Page 26, lines 12-13].

34. A method comprising:

providing a device (10) comprising a frame (12), a photosensor array (64), a lid (30) movably attached to said frame (12) and a display (32) mounted to said lid (30), wherein said lid (30) is movable between a closed position (Fig. 1) and an open position (Fig. 2) [Page 5, lines 28-37; page 7, lines 13-24];

moving said lid (30) to said closed position such that at least a portion of said lid (30) is positioned directly adjacent at least a portion of an object [Figs. 1-2; page 10, lines 19-22]; and

scanning said object with said photosensor array (64) while said lid (30) is in said closed position and said at least a portion of said lid (30) is positioned directly adjacent said at least a portion of said object [Page 10, lines 25-30].

35. The method of claim 34 wherein said scanning comprises causing relative movement between said object and at least a portion of said photosensor array (64) [Fig. 2; page 10, lines 25-30].

36. The method of claim 35 wherein said causing relative movement further comprises causing relative movement between

said at least a portion of said photosensor array (64) and said frame (12) [Fig. 2; page 10, lines 25-30].

37. The method of claim 34 and further:

wherein said scanning causes an image of said object to be generated; and

displaying at least a portion of said image of said object on said display (32) [Page 15, lines 9-13].

38. The method of claim 37 wherein said displaying at least a portion of said image occurs when said scanning is taking place [Page 15, lines 9-13; page 21, lines 21-37].

(6) ISSUES

A. Whether claims 1, 2, 4-6, 20 and 25-38 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Ma U.S. Patent 6,078,407

(7) GROUPING OF CLAIMS

The claims do not stand or fall together, but are grouped as follows:

Group I: Claims 1, 2, 4-6, 27 and 28

Group II: Claims 20 and 25

Group III: Claims 29-33

Group IV: Claims 34-37

Group V: Claim 26

Group VI Claim 38

Each Group is separately patentable. Arguments for separate patentability are presented below for each respective group.

(8) ARGUMENT

Relevant Law

Anticipation under 35 U.S.C. §102

The standard for lack of novelty, that is, for "anticipation," under 35 U.S.C. 102 is one of strict identity. To anticipate a claim for a patent, a single prior source must contain all its essential elements. *Hybritech, Inc. v. Monoclonal Antibodies, Inc.*, 231 USPQ 81, 90 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Argument re Issue A

Claims 1, 2, 4-6, 20 and 25-38 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Ma U.S. Patent 6,078,407.

It is submitted that claims 1, 2, 4-6, 20 and 25-38 are not anticipated by Ma and that, further, the invention recited in these claims is not disclosed or suggested by any of the prior art of record, considered either alone or in proper combination.

Brief Summary of Ma U.S. Patent 6,078,407:

The Ma reference discloses a device embodying a combination of a portable computer and a scanner. With reference to Fig. 1 of Ma, the device includes a computer mainframe 4 housed within a scanner frame 31. A computer keyboard 2 is hingedly attached to the scanner frame 31 at a first location. A display frame 11 is also hingedly attached to the scanner frame 31 at a second location that is spaced from the first location. A display module 12 is mounted to the display frame 11. The scanner frame 31 includes a platen (transparent plate 32) and a scanning mechanism 34 mounted therein for reciprocal movement relative to the scanner frame 31 on rails 33.

When the Ma device is used as a portable computer, the keyboard 2 is pivoted to its closed position and the display frame 11 is pivoted to its open position as shown in Fig. 3. To use the

Ma device as a scanner, the keyboard is pivoted to an open position (see Fig. 2) in order to allow access to the scanner platen (transparent plate 32). Footplates 36 are also pivoted from a horizontal orientation (Figs. 2 and 3) to a vertical orientation (Fig. 1) in order to raise the scanner frame 31 relative to the computer mainframe 4. Raising the scanner frame 31 in this manner allows clearance within the scanner frame 31 for the scanning mechanism 34 to reciprocate. A document to be scanned is then placed face-down on the transparent plate 32 and the keyboard 2 is pivoted to its closed position in which it functions much as the lid of a conventional photocopy machine or flatbed scanner. Thereafter, the document can be scanned by causing the scanning mechanism 34 to move beneath the document in a manner similar to a conventional flatbed scanning device.

Claims 1, 2, 4-6, 27 and 28

Appellant's claim 1, recites the following:

A device comprising:

a frame;

a lid movably attached to said frame, said lid being movable between a closed position and an open position;

a display mounted to said lid;

a photosensor array; and

wherein said display is visible when said lid is in said closed position.

The Examiner takes the position that appellant's recited "frame" reads on the Ma scanner frame 31, appellant's "lid" on the Ma keyboard plate 2, and appellant's "display" on the Ma display module 12 (see the final rejection, page 3, paragraph 4). Based on this position, the Examiner asserts that the last clause of appellant's claim 1 is also met because the Ma display module 12 is visible when the "lid" (keyboard plate 32) is in the closed position (as in Ma, Fig. 3). Appellant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's position for the following reasons.

Appellant's claim 1 recites a frame, a lid movably attached to the frame and a display mounted to the lid. Contrary to the

Examiner's assertion, the Ma display module 12 is *not* mounted to the keyboard plate 2 as can clearly be seen with reference, for example, to Fig. 1 of Ma. Instead, the Ma display module 12 and the keyboard plate 2 are each *independently mounted* to the scanner frame 31. Ma discusses the mounting of the keyboard plate 2 and planar display 1 (to which the display module 12 is mounted) as follows:

> The planer display 1 is hinged to one side, namely, the back side of the scanner 3 ....
>
> The keyboard plate 2 is hinged to the scanner 3 adjacent to the planar display 1
>
> (col 1, line 66 - col 2, line 4)

Thus, the Ma display 1 and keyboard plate 2 are clearly each individually hinged to the scanner frame 3. Accordingly, since appellant's recited "lid" requires a display mounted thereto, appellant's "lid" is not readable on the Ma keyboard plate 32 as asserted by the Examiner. Appellant's recited "lid" is, arguably at least, readable on the Ma display frame 11 since the display module 12 is mounted thereon. Appellant's claim 1 also, however, recites that the "display is visible when said lid is in said closed position". Clearly, the Ma display module 12 is not visible when the display frame 11 is in its closed position.

Since Ma does not disclose all of the limitations of appellant's claim 1, Ma does not anticipate claim 1. As previously discussed, the standard for lack of novelty, that is, for "anticipation," under 35 U.S.C. 102 is one of strict identity. To anticipate a claim for a patent, a single prior source must contain all its essential elements. *Hybritech, Inc. v. Monoclonal Antibodies, Inc.*, 231 USPQ 81, 90 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Claims 2, 4-6, 27 and 28 are allowable at least as depending from allowable base claim 1.

Claims 20 and 25

Claim 20 recites the following:

A method comprising:
providing a device having:
- a display; and
- a photo-electric imaging apparatus;
using said photo-electric imaging apparatus to generate a data set representative of an image of an object by causing relative movement between said object and at least a portion of said photoelectric imaging apparatus while said device remains stationary; and
moving said object relative to said device while using said photo-electric imaging apparatus to generate said data set representative of said image said object.

As previously discussed above with respect to the rejection of claim 1, in the Ma reference, the document to be scanned is placed face-down on the transparent plate 32 and the scanning mechanism 34 is then moved on the rails 33 relative to both the document and the scanner frame 31. In Ma, thus, the document is not moved relative to the device while a scan takes place, but rather the document is stationary and the scanning mechanism

moves relative to the device and relative to the document. Accordingly Ma does not disclose "**moving said object relative to said device while using said photo-electric imaging apparatus to generate said data set representative of said image said object**" as recited in appellant's claim 20.

The Examiner states the following on page 2 of the final rejection in response to the above argument:

> ... Applicant argues that scanning is carried out by moving the scanning mechanism on the rails 33 relative to the document. In Ma, thus, the document is not moved relative to the device while a scan takes place, but rather the document is stationary and the scanning mechanism moves. Upon further consideration, Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 10th Edition defines the term relative as "in connection with." The Examiner finds that the photosensor array 34 moves in connection with the document or object in present [sic].

Appellant respectfully asserts that the Examiner's position is unreasonable. Although the dictionary may include the "in connection with" definition cited by the Examiner, no reasonable person skilled in the art would apply this definition in the context of the present invention, particularly in view of appellant's written specification and drawings. Appellant further points out that claim 20 does not merely recite "relative" but, rather "**moving said object relative to said device**". Appellant asserts that a person skilled in the art would readily and clearly understand this

language to mean that the object is moved in relation to the device and not that the photosensor array "moves in connection with" the object as asserted by the Examiner.

Accordingly, since Ma does not disclose all of the elements of claim 20, as amended herein, claim 20 is not anticipated by Ma. As noted previously, the standard for lack of novelty, that is, for "anticipation," under 35 U.S.C. 102 is one of strict identity. To anticipate a claim for a patent, a single prior source must contain all its essential elements. *Hybritech, Inc. v. Monoclonal Antibodies, Inc.*, 231 USPQ 81, 90 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Claim 25 is allowable at least as depending from allowable base claim 20.

Claim 26

Claim 26 is allowable at least as depending from allowable base claim 20. Claim 26 is allowable on further independent grounds in that neither Ma nor any of the other references of record, considered either alone or in proper combination, disclose or suggest the method of claim 20 and further comprising:

> displaying at least a portion of said image of said object on said display while said data set is being generated.

Ma does not disclose or suggest displaying any portion of the image of the object on the display while the data set is being generated as recited in claim 26. The Examiner states the following on page 3 of the final rejection regarding the rejection of claim 26:

> Considering claim 26, Ma teaches a method comprising displaying at least of [sic] portion of said display while said first data set is being generated (Col 2 Lines 28-47).

Appellant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's assertion. The Examiner points to col. 2, lines 28-47 of Ma to support the rejection of claim 26. This portion of the reference is reproduced below:

> The computer mainframe 4 achieves the functions of for example a regular notebook computer, and is mounted within the scanner frame 31 at the bottom for communication with the planer display 1, the keyboard plate 2 and the scanner 3 by the respective ribbon cables 13; 22; 35. Further, a carrying handle 41 is provided at the front side of the computer mainframe 4 through which the whole assembly can be conveniently carried with the hand.
>
> When the planar display 1 is opened from the scanner 3, as shown in FIG. 3, the planer display 1, the keyboard plate 2 and the computer mainframe 4 work as a regular computer. When to scan document, the keyboard plate 2 is lifted (see FIG. 2), and then the foot plates 36 are turned to the vertical position to lift the scanner frame 31 from the computer mainframe 4 (see FIG. 1). When document is put on the transparent glass plate 32, the keyboard plate 2 is closed, and then the scanning mechanism 34 is controlled to scan document by a software program, permitting picked up signal to be transmitted to the computer mainframe 4 through the ribbon cable 35.
>
> (Ma, col. 2, lines 28-47)

Contrary to the Examiner's assertion, this portion of Ma does not disclose or suggest "displaying at least a portion of said image of said object on said display while said data set is being generated" as recited in appellant's claim 26. Accordingly, the portion of Ma cited by the Examiner fails to support the instant rejection.

Claims 29-33

Appellant's independent claim 29 recites the following:

> A system comprising:
> a frame;
> a lid movably attached to said frame, said lid being movable between a closed position and an open position;
> a display mounted to said lid;
> a photosensor array; and
> an object to be scanned by said photosensor array;
> **wherein at least a portion of said lid is directly adjacent at least a portion of said object when said lid is in said closed position**.

Appellant's claim 29, thus, recites a frame, a lid movably attached to the frame and a display mounted to the lid. The Examiner again takes the position that appellant's recited "frame" reads on the Ma scanner frame 31; appellant's "lid" on the Ma keyboard plate 2 and appellant's "display" on the Ma display module 12. As discussed above, however, with respect to the rejection of claim 1, the Ma display module 12 is *not* mounted to the keyboard plate 2 as can clearly be seen with reference, for

example, to Fig. 1 of Ma. Instead, the display module 12 and the keyboard plate 2 are each *independently mounted* to the scanner frame 31. Accordingly, since appellant's recited "lid" requires a display mounted thereto, appellant's "lid" is not readable on the Ma keyboard plate 32 as asserted by the Examiner. As also discussed above with respect to the rejection of claim 1, appellant's recited "lid" is, arguably at least, readable on the Ma display frame 11 since the display module 12 is mounted thereon. Appellant's claim 29 also, however, recites that **"at least a portion of said lid is directly adjacent at least a portion of said object when said lid is in said closed position**". Clearly, when the Ma display frame 11 is in its closed position, no part of the display frame 11 will be directly adjacent any part of the document being scanned since the keyboard plate 2 always remains interposed between the display frame 11 and the document being scanned.

Since Ma does not disclose all of the limitations of appellant's claim 29, Ma does not anticipate claim 29. As previously discussed, the standard for lack of novelty, that is, for "anticipation," under 35 U.S.C. 102 is one of strict identity. To anticipate a claim for a patent, a single prior source must contain all its essential elements. *Hybritech, Inc. v. Monoclonal Antibodies, Inc.*, 231 USPQ 81, 90 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Claims 30-33 are allowable at least as depending from allowable base claim 29.

Claims 34-37

Appellant's claim 34 recites the following:

> A method comprising:
>
> providing a device comprising a frame, a photosensor array, a lid movably attached to said frame and a display mounted to said lid, wherein said lid is movable between a closed position and an open position;
>
> moving said lid to said closed position such that at least a portion of said lid is positioned directly adjacent at least a portion of an object; and
>
> **scanning said object with said photosensor array while said lid is in said closed position and said at least a portion of said lid is positioned directly adjacent said at least a portion of said object**.

Appellant's claim 34, thus, recites providing a frame, a lid movably attached to the frame and a display mounted to the lid. Claim 34 further recites "**scanning said object with said photosensor array while said lid is in said closed position and said at least a portion of said lid is positioned directly adjacent said at least a portion of said object**". In a manner

similar to that of the rejections of claims 1 and 29, the Examiner again takes the position that appellant's recited "frame" reads on the Ma scanner frame 31; appellant's "lid" on the Ma keyboard plate 2 and appellant's "display" on the Ma display module 12. As discussed above, however, the Ma display module 12 is *not* mounted to the keyboard plate 2 as can clearly be seen with reference, for example, to Fig. 1 of Ma. Instead, the display module 12 and the keyboard plate 2 are each *independently mounted* to the scanner frame 31. Accordingly, since appellant's recited "lid" requires a display mounted thereto, appellant's "lid" is not readable on the Ma keyboard plate 32 as asserted by the Examiner. As also discussed previously, appellant's recited "lid" is, arguably at least, readable on the Ma display frame 11 since the display module 12 is mounted thereon. In a manner similar to claim 29, however, appellant's claim 34 also recites "**scanning said object with said photosensor array while said lid is in said closed position and said at least a portion of said lid is positioned directly adjacent said at least a portion of said object**".

Clearly, when the Ma display frame 11 is in its closed position, no part of the display frame 11 will be directly adjacent any part of the document being scanned since the keyboard plate 2 always remains interposed between the display frame 11 and the document being scanned.

Since Ma does not disclose all of the limitations of appellant's claim 34, Ma does not anticipate claim 34. As previously discussed, the standard for lack of novelty, that is, for "anticipation," under 35 U.S.C. 102 is one of strict identity. To anticipate a claim for a patent, a single prior source must contain all its essential elements. *Hybritech, Inc. v. Monoclonal Antibodies, Inc.*, 231 USPQ 81, 90 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Claims 35-37 are allowable at least as depending from allowable base claim 34.

Claim 38

Claim 38 is allowable at least as depending from allowable base claim 34. Claim 38 is allowable on further independent grounds in that neither Ma nor any of the other references of record, considered either alone or in proper combination, disclose or suggest the method of claims 34 and 37 and further wherein:

> said displaying at least a portion of said image occurs when said scanning is taking place.

Ma does not disclose or suggest displaying any portion of the image of the object when scanning is taking place as recited in claim 38. The Examiner states the following on page 4 of the final rejection regarding the rejection of claim 38:

> Regarding claim 38, Ma teaches wherein said displaying at least a portion of said image occurs when said scanning is taking place (Col 2 Lines 28-47).

Appellant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's assertion. The Examiner points to col. 2, lines 28-47 of Ma to support the rejection of claim 38. This portion of the reference is reproduced below:

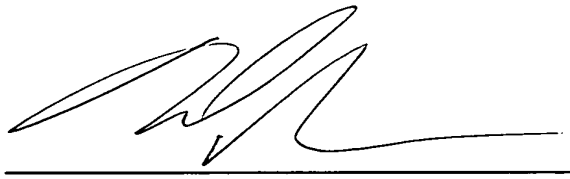
> The computer mainframe 4 achieves the functions of for example a regular notebook computer, and is mounted within the scanner frame 31 at the bottom for communication with the planer display 1, the keyboard plate 2 and the scanner 3 by the respective ribbon cables 13; 22; 35. Further, a carrying handle 41 is provided at the front side of the computer mainframe 4 through which the whole assembly can be conveniently carried with the hand.
>
> When the planar display 1 is opened from the scanner 3, as shown in FIG. 3, the planer display 1, the keyboard plate 2 and the computer mainframe 4 work as a regular computer. When to scan document, the keyboard plate 2 is lifted (see FIG. 2), and then the foot plates 36 are turned to the vertical position to lift the scanner frame 31 from the computer mainframe 4 (see FIG. 1). When document is put on the transparent glass plate 32, the keyboard plate 2 is closed, and then the scanning mechanism 34 is controlled to scan document by a software program, permitting picked up signal to be transmitted to the computer mainframe 4 through the ribbon cable 35.
>
> (Ma, col. 2, lines 28-47)

This portion of Ma does not disclose or suggest that the "displaying at least a portion of said image occurs when said scanning is taking place" as recited in appellant's claim 38. Accordingly, the portion of Ma cited by the Examiner fails to support the instant rejection.

Accordingly, all of the claims are believed to be allowable and all of the rejections should be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,

KLAAS, LAW, O'MEARA & MALKIN, P.C.

By  July 19, 2004

Michael A. Goodwin
Registration No. 32,697
1999 Broadway, STE 2225
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 298-9888

(9) APPENDIX

1. A device comprising:

a frame;

a lid movably attached to said frame, said lid being movable between a closed position and an open position;

a display mounted to said lid;

a photosensor array; and

wherein said display is visible when said lid is in said closed position.

2. The device of claim 1 wherein said lid is hingedly attached to said frame.

4. The device of claim 1 wherein said device is a digital picture frame device.

5. The device of claim 1 wherein said photosensor array is a CIS photosensor array.

6. The device of claim 1 wherein said photosensor array is a CCD photosensor array.

20. A method comprising:

providing a device having:

- a display; and
- a photo-electric imaging apparatus;

using said photo-electric imaging apparatus to generate a data set representative of an image of an object by causing relative movement between said object and at least a portion of said photoelectric imaging apparatus while said device remains stationary; and

moving said object relative to said device while using said photo-electric imaging apparatus to generate said data set representative of said image of said object.

25. The method of claim 20 and further comprising:

displaying at least a portion of said image of said object on said display.

26. The method of claim 20 and further comprising:

displaying at least a portion of said image of said object on said display while said data set is being generated.

27. The device of claim 1 wherein said photosensor array is movable relative to said display.

28. The device of claim 1 wherein said photosensor array is at least partially located within said frame.

29. A system comprising:

a frame;

a lid movably attached to said frame, said lid being movable between a closed position and an open position;

a display mounted to said lid;

a photosensor array; and

an object to be scanned by said photosensor array;

wherein at least a portion of said lid is directly adjacent at least a portion of said object when said lid is in said closed position.

30. The device of claim 29 wherein said photosensor array is movable relative to said display.

31. The device of claim 29 wherein said photosensor array is a CIS photosensor array.

32. The device of claim 29 wherein said photosensor array is a CCD photosensor array.

33. The device of claim 29 wherein said photosensor array is a two-dimensional photosensor array

34. A method comprising:

providing a device comprising a frame, a photosensor array, a lid movably attached to said frame and a display mounted to said lid, wherein said lid is movable between a closed position and an open position;

moving said lid to said closed position such that at least a portion of said lid is positioned directly adjacent at least a portion of an object; and

scanning said object with said photosensor array while said lid is in said closed position and said at least a portion of said lid is positioned directly adjacent said at least a portion of said object.

35. The method of claim 34 wherein said scanning comprises causing relative movement between said object and at least a portion of said photosensor array.

36. The method of claim 35 wherein said causing relative movement further comprises causing relative movement between said at least a portion of said photosensor array and said frame.

37. The method of claim 34 and further:

wherein said scanning causes an image of said object to be generated; and

displaying at least a portion of said image of said object on said display.

38. The method of claim 37 wherein said displaying at least a portion of said image occurs when said scanning is taking place.